

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND'S CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12s. 6d. a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3s. the first Week, and 2s. each Time after; long ones in Proportion. — PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

Mr. PINKNEY,
BY inserting the following in your paper you will oblige many of your readers.

MINISTERIAL PLAN AGAINST AMERICA.

THE American method of defeating the system of slavery prepared for this great continent, by operating on the commercial interest of Great Britain, having occasioned much apprehension among the ministerial and mercantile enemies of America, various plans have been considered for rendering abortive the associations on this side the water. The following has at length been adopted, and, it may be depended on, will be carried into execution, if ministerial fears are not too much alarmed, or their ruin timeously produced by the collected vengeance of the British nation against them, and their wicked politics.

The PLAN.

"To make a monopoly of the whole American trade, to confine exports and imports totally to Great Britain; and this commerce only to be in the hands of such merchants as are licensed by government."

This ministerial plan well accounts for the deep ingratitude of the present set of North American merchants in London, who, at the moment they are drawing immense wealth and all their importance from America, are not only criminally inactive in this great crisis of American fate, but many of them active partisans of the ministry, by traducing America, and propagating groundless calumnies against her. Gratitude and justice here make it necessary to except Mr. Trecothick, and Mr. Bromfield, of the New England trade, Mr. William Neave in the New York and Philadelphia trade, and two or three worthy natives of Virginia and Maryland only, in the tobacco trade, who with vigilance, wisdom, and firmness, have opposed the injuries, and defended the violated rights, of America. It is the hopes of ministerial favour and court sunshine that occasions this guilty conduct, and it is already conjectured that a certain Mr. C-----, in the Boston trade, Mr. John B-----, of the New York, and Mr. W-----, of the tobacco trade, will be favoured in a particular manner by administration, in the above scheme for monopolizing the trade of North America, as a consideration for the essential services they have rendered ministry. But surely the people of North America will have virtue and spirit to distinguish their friends from their foes, and to withdraw their aid and amity from all such as are promoting the ruin of their country.

AN AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I AM glad it has become fashionable to publish queries in the papers relative to any doubts that shall arise on reading the many ingenious performances that are weekly submitted to the inspection of the public, who, as the judges of such performances, have a right to be curious; I shall therefore be obliged to you to insert the following in your next paper. I am, sir, your humble servant,

A. B.

WHETHER the Optator's Encomiast does not think that the extent of his patria is defined by the college bounds?

Whether he may not be a true patriot in voting for the present representative of the college, as his vicinity to the site of that structure, may probably be often productive of a feast to the black pudding electors?

Whether the said Encomiast is not an old p-----, possessed of the gout and a young wife? And whether the impossibility of curing the one, and his inability to satisfy the other, may not have made him spit that venom at the Optator, which ought to have been directed elsewhere?

Whether he is another exception to the general rule of, "parsons have ever prostituted the use of their abilities to those who are able to pay them for it?"

Whether the said Encomiast has not asserted a falsehood, when he says that a gentleman declared to him he had voted against his conscience for the sake of unanimity?

Whether unanimity of sentiment is not the cement of friendship? And whether the said Encomiast, for the reason given by his friend, or some other equally honourable, might not have given his vote as he did at a certain election?

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOUR inserting the following will oblige

A FRIEND TO AMERICA.

To the GENTLEMEN of the COMMITTEE for the county of HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA.

YOU no doubt thought you were right, and within the line of your duty, when you called on Mr. Miller, and published your proceedings as to him; but give me leave to ask from whence you derived an authority to call upon any inhabitant of a town, entitled to send a member to assembly, which has a committee independent of yours, and before which he was called, and his reason admitted as satisfactory? Because the resolves of the congress did not command a signing of the association; and farther, that it did not appear to them he had violated it; but, on the contrary, had more strictly adhered thereto than those merchants who had signed it.

That he is an enemy to American liberty, I believe none of you will say, when you consider, in your cooler moments, that he has lived twenty two years in this country, came here from choice, has his all here, and a wife and six children, all Americans, who in all probability must outlive him; and enjoy the sweets of liberty, or suffer under the galling yoke of oppression, with the other inhabitants of their native soil.

If he is not an enemy, then why point him out as such; and that, too, for only intending, as you say, what might possibly be a violation, indeed, if executed, but what he cannot execute, as his partner at Edenton, who has the sole direction of the company's exports, has signed the association?

You, gentlemen, being almost all of you his customers, are certainly the first set of men who hath differed with their merchant for shewing an intention to be honest; a precedent which, it is hoped, will not be followed by any others, to condemn a man for a supposed intention only, at the very time when they profess to be struggling for liberty to themselves, as well as posterity; at least, make allowance for a nice conscience, who, unused to political reasoning, determines according to the principles of justice and morality.

Your publication may serve to shew a want of unanimity in the inhabitants of this country, but cannot be of service to the common cause; on the contrary, an injury to it.

In the capital of your province, every merchant there, so far as I have heard, refused to sign. The committee wisely considered, that signing the association might be more prejudicial to a merchant than to any other person, after amity between the two countries was restored, and that it was time enough to stigmatize after a refusal to join at the ultimate crisis, unless they were guilty of any violation.

By your forward interposition you have at least endeavoured to make an enemy to the common cause of one who some of you know to be as great a friend to it as any of you, however he may differ in the mode of shewing himself.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU are desired to publish the enclosed at the request of the committee of Dinwiddie county.

JOHN BANISTER,
BOILLING STARRKE,
WILLIAM HARRISON.

MR. Andrew Johnson having informed the committee of the county of Dinwiddie that he had received, by the Thomas, captain Robertson, from Glasgow, forty barrels of GUNPOWDER, and desired that the same might be sold, it was accordingly sold on the 7th of this month, to the highest bidder, for the prime cost and charges, viz. 255l. 14s. 7d. 3 farthings. A box of MERCHANDIZE, under the same predicament, was also sold the same day for the prime cost and charges.

PETERSBURG, January 17, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

BY inserting the following you will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

THROUGH the channel of your paper I could not help remarking the many opprobrious insults thrown out upon the Scotch (a country whose zeal has always been strictly adherent to the constitutional rights, and liberty of this continent) by some menacing miscreant, actuated by no other principle than that of accumulating party faction, and popular applause, at this critical juncture, when his country, involved in a series of misery, calls aloud for unanimity. But learn, calist, whoever thou art, *Ne ludere cum sacris*; and if thy shallow pate can conceive nothing but what is destructive to the tranquility of this colony, fly, dastardly wretch, freight with thy vile bombastion, unfit to wipe a Scotchman's nose, to some dark recess, there, with the mooping owl, tune up thy tuneless pipe, more fitting amongst the heathen hard to range than aid thy sage advice to men.

A NORTH BRITON.

The CENSURE of the WORLD.

AN ELEGY.

YES! sure 'tis here that pride, that folly reigns;
I'll bid the low censorious world farewell,
And bend my course to yonder verdant plains.
Where peace, where innocence, where candour dwell.
Ye Heaven-born three! your votary there shall raise
A green turf altar to each honour'd name,
In artless strains there celebrate your praise,
And lose, perchance, th' applause he cannot claim.
Ye cheerful longfathers, that awake the morn,
And foeth my soul with wild mellifluous airs;
Ye aged oaks, that yonder hills adorn,
Beneath your shades will I forget my cares.
Far hence shall mask'd hypocrisy remove,
The blush of conscious guilt be never known,
Nor superstition dare pollute the grove,
But virtue come a resident alone.
Let luxury despite my homely lot,
And vanity contemplate gilded domes;
Content transforms to palaces a cot,
And virtue brings true greatness where she comes.
Thus DAMON sung, when LIVERIAS pass'd by,
"Are these thy strains, my much lov'd friend, he cry'd?
"What scenes hath fancy pictur'd to thine eye,
"To fairy dreams, elysian groves, ally'd?
"True, small regard is paid to worth sublime,
"And modest merit walks unheeded by;
"But shall we live in this unfriendly clime,
"And wonder at a cold and low'ring sky?
"Yet let not mean, inglorious ease, my friend,
"Tempt thee the social duties to forego;
"The calls of mild benevolence attend,
"Direct the blind, and cheer the souls of woe.
"Shall venom'd slander damp that sacred fire
"Which warms the breast, inviolately pure?
"No! brighter bid the heavenly flame aspire;
"Tis noble to be good, and to endure!"

From a late LONDON PAPER.

LORD NORTH'S SOLOQUY.

A PLAGUE take that Boston port act, and all the Bostonians; those obstinate people will be my downfall; those puritanical rascals will be my ruin. The people at home now perceive the drift and consequences of that act, and think it endangers their own freedom and safety; the merchants already feel the bad effects of it, and murmur greatly; the cry is strong against me; I shall be hunted down; I was afraid of that damn'd act at first; it was none of mine; I was not the father of it; I did not beget it; I only supported it according to the directions of the closet; it is confounded hard that I must be responsible for obeying the commands of the Throne; I should have been turned out if I had not. But hold; let me consider: I shall be dismissed now if I complain; I must not recant; I must proceed, let the consequences be what they will. If those stubborn people cannot be cajoled, they must be forced; we must compel them to submit; more soldiers must be sent. But how shall we prevent the desertion of them? We must send the third regiment of guards; they are a tried corps; we may surely depend upon them. It will cost a great sum to send forces over sufficient to subdue the obstinacy of these rebellious Americans; the people of England will grumble to pay new taxes for such a purpose; but I need not regard their grumbling; they have no spirit; I wish the people of New England had no more. I am sure of carrying what I please in the house, aye, and out of the house, too. I have totally conquered all opposition at home; I must do the same abroad. That which gives me the most uneasiness is the haughty menacing behaviour of the Spanish court: Should Spain prevail upon the French to join with her in breaking the peace, it would put a stop to all the fine projects of our cabinet. We must persuade France to keep the peace, let it cost what it will; a French war must, at all events, be prevented; for should that happen, we should never be able to compel the colonies to a proper obedience, and it shall be prevented, if gold hath the same influence in France as it hath in England. We must force the Americans to submit by fire and sword, and for which end we must select such officers for the conducting this affair as will obey the private orders of the cabinet. We must also raise some regiments of Papists in Canada; they may also recruit our army there; they will be glad to cut the throats of those heretics the Bostonians. A Popish army is by much the fittest for our purpose;

they will obey the commands of the crown without any hesitation; they have been trained up in principles of passive obedience, and we may be assured they will not desert. This must be my way; it will answer my end; it will be relished by the cabinet, and I shall keep my place.

BOSTON, December 29,

SEVERAL extracts from the proceedings of the continental congress are published in the London papers; also, many accounts of the riflings of the people throughout New England, occasioned by the seizing of the powder at Charlestown.

Some ships, fitted out at the port of Liverpool about seven weeks since, could not have permission to take on board either gunpowder, or any kind of guns, swords, &c.

His majesty has been pleased to grant the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain on William Pepperell, esquire, of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay.

The Suffolk county resolves are published in the London papers of the 29th of October, and have given some uneasiness, it is said, to the ministry.

The following is from a correspondent, viz.

Seven months have nearly passed away since this town, by the cruel hand of a most abandoned administration, have been made a spectacle of sufferings to Angels and to men; and how soon we are to see an end of these troubles, God only knows. The infamous Sir Charles Froth, since the arrival of the packet at New York, has been going about crying *glorious news! glorious news!* and the sworn enemies of our constitution have since ventured more frequently from their den, into King Street, to congratulate their brethren in iniquity upon the occasion. This glorious news we understand to be no less than this: That, agreeable to former assurances, these kenneled savages to their country are to draw their full measure and support from the public, so long as they continue *adversing* traitors to their country; and that their friends, the late governor Hutchinson, has assured them the ministry are determined to push their measures for reducing the colonies at all events, and that a black cloud is gathering over America. Glorious news, indeed, must this be to these pensioned traitors, whose stipends, and political existence, depend wholly upon the establishment of the present measures. But whatever may be the apprehensions, or hopes, of this infamous set of men, we can assure the public the sensible and true friends of the constitution, on both sides the water, have other hopes and apprehensions, as they perceive a union and spirit among the colonies, for the defence of their rights and liberties, unparalleled in history, and, at the same time, such prudence, moderation, and remaining affection for the mother country, as will lead them to close disputes with their brethren upon the old established footing they were upon at the conclusion of the late war; for, to the honour of the colonies, it ought to be observed, that they have not made one new claim, and that the present squabble is wholly owing to new and unconstitutional impositions, submission to which would be a submission to slavery in all its forms, and horrors. The friends of America have also the satisfaction to learn that the resolve of the late continental congress respecting the votes of the county of Suffolk, published in the late English papers, have not only surprised but quite confounded the ministry, as by it they perceive the union of the colonies to be complete, and that their present measures only mark their despair; that all things considered, there is a greater alteration in the new parliament than could have been expected from the sudden dissolution of the old, and that it was apparent the measures of the ministry were becoming every day more and more odious and unpopular; that daily acquisitions were made to the American cause of the most able writers and speakers, and that a continuance of the union begun and completed would, under providence, soon procure us deliverance from our present sufferings and a full redress of all our grievances.

That this will be the happy consequence of our union, and carrying into effect the wise measures adopted and recommended by the late most respectable continental congress, our enemies seem to be so sensible of, that they are now trying all their low arts, and little efforts, to disturb the former, and retard the execution of the latter. This accounts for a certain *prelate's* shuffling here from New York, and for the several inflammatory libels against the colonies and the late continental congress, entitled the New York Freeholder, The Veteran, The Friendly Address to sober Americans, &c. published by the little high flying jacobite party and their bribed coadjutors in that city, since the doctor's return, and retailed here in Mills and Hicks's paper, by their fellow labourer the unprincipled, but not unopinioned Philanthropist, under the signature of *Massachusettsensis*; and this also accounts for a very extraordinary address to the public, in the same paper last week, from one known by the name of Timothy Ruggles, recommending, notwithstanding a late proclamation, the form of a solemn league and covenant, not indeed for the preservation but the destruction of our liberties; the signing which, he dares assert, will be a security against the vengeance of one whom he basely represents as a military butcher, rather than a g-----; and having lyingly told him that the friends of liberty were rebels, a banditti more cruel than savages, who having trampled upon a patience which has endured too long suffering, were now ripe for destruction. This person, in the true spirit of his malignant cabal, has the audacity to clap his master upon the back, spit in his chaps, and, pointing to the people as his prey, to cry out, *suu boy, suu boy, seize 'em, Fowler, seize 'em!*

In Livingston's New York gazetteer, of December 22, is the following paragraph, under the Boston head, which never appeared in any of the papers in this province. This is not the first Boston paragraph, manufactured by that Judas to the rights and liberties of AMERICA, to serve the diabolical purposes of his wretched masters. "Our provincial congress was dissolved on account of the disagreement of some of the principal delegates and demagogues. They are to meet again on the 10th of January, in hopes of greater unanimity, when it is expected the motion for the raising of an army, and that for the choice of a governor, will be renewed. The Gracchus of this congress insisted upon the immediate raising of a numerous army, and gave assurances, that the money for the payment of the forces would be supplied by the provinces to the southward of the Massachusetts. Should a governor be chosen, the election, it is confidently asserted, will fall upon doctor Winthrop, one of the professors at Harvard college."

NEW HAVEN, December 14.

BY a gentleman, lately from Canada; we are informed, that Monsieur Partuise, an Indian interpreter, said to be sent by governor Carlton among the Six Nations, and other Indians, to know if they would join the king's troops against the American colonies, if required, was returned with the following answer: "That they looked upon the dispute between Great Britain and the colonies, as a family quarrel between father and sons (which they made no doubt would be amicably settled) that it was contrary to their

custom to interfere between parents and children, and that they were moreover apprehensive, in case they interfered, and the colonies got the better of the king's troops, they of course must fall a sacrifice to their resentment." He also informs us that the priests and nobles, employed to found the French Canadians, have met with no better encouragement; they declared they looked upon the other colonies as their brethren, and that they will by no means take up arms against them; that it was generally imagined, by gentlemen, best acquainted with the disposition of the Canadians, that it would be impossible to raise a single regiment in all Canada; and that the farmers and tradesmen were preparing a petition to the court of Great Britain, begging that the French laws might not take place, but that the English laws might be continued, which they had found, by experience, to be much better, and with which they were extremely well satisfied.

A FEMALE CHARACTER.

AMELIA was the only daughter of an happy couple, who spared no pains in her education. Some family occurrences obliged her to withdraw from the eye of the public, at a time of life when she was perfectly qualified to appear before it with advantage. She carried into retirement all the virtues and accomplishments of public life. It was impossible for her to lay them aside, for they were the gifts of nature. It will appear, from the sequel of her character, that she belonged to the first order of beings.

Her understanding was strong, her imagination brilliant, and her taste correct. These were improved by an intimate acquaintance with some of the best poetical and prose writers in the English language. Her disposition was amiable; a person, who had lived with her from a child, declared that he had never once seen her angry, or heard a haughty word from her lips. Her manners were polished; they were not put on, and laid aside, like a part of dress; she was always alike captivating, even in her most careless moments, and in the society of her most intimate friends. Her person was elegant, her face had a happy mixture of the beautiful and agreeable in it, her voice was soft, and her education was flowing; her sentiments were often original, and always just; it was impossible for her to speak upon any subject without gaining the attention of company. Such were her unaffected displays of good sense, modesty, and good humour, that no one, I believe, ever left her without emotions of love, esteem, or admiration.

She was at peace with the whole world, and no wonder, for she was at peace with herself. No one ever heard her say a disrespectful word of any body; on the contrary, she was a volunteer in behalf of every suffering character; she pleaded the cause of wounded innocence with success, and never failed to call up pity to relieve unfortunate guilt, where justice had pronounced sentence against it. She laid all the errors of both sexes upon the weakness, seldom upon the depravity, of human nature. Heaven rewarded this candour, in not imposing upon her the difficult and painful duty of forgiving enemies; she never had one.

She possessed the most exquisite and delicate sensibility of soul. Upon hearing of distress in any body, or of any kind, she did not shew her sympathy by expressions of pity, or by dropping a tear in company, but by the less equivocal sign of an affecting silence, and by the most particular enquiries into the issue of the distressed object, after an interval of time so long that the relator of the tale had sometimes forgotten the principal circumstances of it.

She was cut off in the 24th year of her age by a painful and lingering illness. It would be to level her virtues to say she bore it with patience; she bore it with magnanimity; she dreaded the attacks of her pain, which were periodical, only because they sometimes extorted groans from her which disturbed her parents; she was reconciled to living, only because she thought her life had become necessary to their happiness.

It would exceed the bounds I have prescribed to myself, or I might here mention her many edifying conversations with her parents, her friends, her physicians, and her attendants, during her illness. She sometimes gave a temporary exaltation to their minds, which obliged them to view her with astonishment, and if ever the heads that thought, the hearts that felt, and the hands that administered to her, relaxed one moment in their duty, it was only when they beheld her capacity of happiness enlarged beyond the possibility of being satisfied with any thing short of the happiness of Heaven.

AN ESSAY.

I've long consider'd in my mind,
And rummag'd ev'ry thought to find,
What kind of thing a man is like:
And after all, this seems to strike
An odd conceit; it may be said
He's like a house that's newly made;
Now such a house to passers by
Is very apt to strike the eye:
Each man exclaims how neat it flows;
The Adams plann'd it I suppose.
Cost what it will, I do declare,
I'd imitate it to a hair:
A lazy tenant and his wife
Take of this house a lease for life;
Himself and all his family,
As careless, Tom, as you and I.
Well, soon a heavy storm defiles
The splendid front, and shakes their tiles;
The master thinks of no repairs,
But lets them rattle 'bout his ears;
The rain beats in, and laps the wood,
He never stirs to make it good;
But sees it run into decay;
Till ev'ry brick is wash'd away.
The fate of this man's edifice,
And that of man are of a piece.

To MR. PINKNEY.

Trois Rutuluses fuat, nullo discrimine habebat. VIRGIL.
Rutulians, Trojans, are the same to me. DRYDEN.

NOTHING indicates more strongly an illiberal mode of thinking than a propensity to throw reflections on individuals because they happen to have first drawn breath in such and such countries, it being roughly asserted by the dealers out of such stuff that certain bad qualities are annexed to certain climates, and that every person born under them must necessarily inhale, and be infected with, what it would appear from those characterizers of nations, is incorporated with the very atmosphere. Though this practice is warranted by the example of some writers of reputation, yet surely the giving into such an ungenerous and contracted mode of argument cannot result from the sounder parts of the understanding; and when we find the sensible and elegant JUNIUS adopting it, we must ascribe it to that virulence generally begotten by party disputes, which too often overwhelms reason, and is the cause of making men of parts descend so far below their native dignity of character.

To contend that climates have no influence on the characters of nations, I confess, would be opposing a system, the several parts of which have been reared and decorated by the greatest names of the literary world. But if we attempt to assign other causes for this diversity in the human character, which wear the appearance of reason, we may at least be admitted to a hearing. If we grant that the much spoke of hebetude of the Hollanders arises from the nature of the climate, we shall find it contradicted in many signal instances. That country has given birth to a *Blondell* and a *Bayle*, a *Vandyke* and a *Reubens*, with many others of equal fame. I am rather apt to think that the paucity of men of genius in the low countries arises from causes which need not be sought for in the air. The very enlarged commerce of the Dutch employs the attention of an infinitely greater number of people than the same extent of territory does in any part of the world. Genius is not denied them, but a desire of gain renders it latent, and, in process of time, may totally extinguish it. It may therefore be established as a truth, that wherever the whole body of the people (as is the case in Holland) is employed in the offices of trade, works of genius will seldom appear. What is therefore charged in Holland to the effect of the climate ought rather to be attributed to that love of action which triumphs over every inducement to lead a life of speculation.

The climate of France communicates to its inhabitants an uncommon share of vivacity, it is said, while, on the other hand, the Spaniards are generally represented as a phlegmatic, cruel, and insidious people. An ingenious * itinerant has proved that the *Gaite de Cœur*, always thought peculiar to the French, exists in a greater degree beyond the Pyrenees. So indeterminate is this system. Nothing, indeed, can be more uncertain than this way of judging; the laws, the situation of countries, as they stand in relation to commerce, may constitute what may be termed national characters; but surely in essentials mankind will be the same every where, and, according to a position of Mr. Yorick's, a balance of good and evil will still be found in all countries.

I am led, sir, to trouble you with these loose considerations from that antipathy to the Scotch which appears to be so general amongst us, and which is fostered by every method an unconquerable and illiberal enmity can devise. Not satisfied with rendering the unfortunate sons of Caledonia the objects of detestation, by every private mark of disfavour, the papers teem with the rankest abuse and most virulent libels against them. The ostensible reason from which are deduced all those epithets of guilt the Scotch are branded with is their behaviour regarding the association. This, in a most precipitate manner, has been interpreted as a declaration of sentiments unfavourable to the liberties of America. To men of sense the absurdity of such an analysis of the conduct of the merchants will sufficiently appear. Such must perceive that no men in a similar situation could have acted in any other manner than they did. Sent hither to manage the business of British merchants, is it consistent with reason to suppose that they could take any steps in an affair which so intimately respected trade without consulting their constituents?

I have no doubt but the propriety of the measure was apparent to them, but still it was a duty their situation exacted, to procure the consent of their employers before they acceded to it. Generosity, therefore, prompts us to impute to this cause their subscribing the association at so posterior a period. For the honour of mankind, I hope the force of the obligation will induce a steady adherence to it from every associator, whether Scotch or not.

I cannot perceive the use of exasperating a body of men, who, notwithstanding the disbelief attending it, have certainly been of service to this colony. Such a mode of conduct will not contribute to multiply the number of friends to the cause of America; it is rather calculated to operate a defection amongst those who are at present fond of the appellation. It is to be wished, therefore, that such ungenerous practices as those employed against the Scotch were relinquished; merit is the child of every crime indiscriminately, and wherever it is found, whether in the possession of a Scotchman or a Frenchman, it is the part of the good to render it every mark of respect. I am, sir, your humble servant,

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

* BARETT'S TRAVELS.

MR. PINKNEY,

PERMIT me to begin this address with returning my most cordial thanks to your late correspondent for his wholesome prescription to his sickly colony, and also with congratulating my countrymen on so happy an acquisition to the grand cause of America. I heartily wish it were in my power to express, in the warmest language of my heart, those high conceptions which so constitutional a prescription must necessarily lead every person to entertain of the abilities of this political doctor. But, unaccustomed to speak in the language of panegyric (and for such, considering the specimen afforded us, there seems to be but little occasion) I should wish, from inability, to decline even an exercise which gratitude so strongly recommends. His merit, however, must not be lost to the world; it cannot.

The situation of America has been hitherto alarming indeed. All friends have stood forth in her defence. Honour is undoubtedly due to him who honourably supports the cause he has engaged to defend. What individual, therefore, in America, can be so indifferent to his own interest as not readily to acknowledge his gratitude for the instruction lately communicated to the public? The doctor has now opened our eyes. So perfectly indeed are we reformed to our fight, that, at reading the firmly and short-sighted productions of other politicians who have appeared, we are somewhat at a loss to determine whether the struggles, between contempt or indignation, be strongest. Who now, at reading the proceedings of the congress, and such other writings and whiffers, will not compassionate the shallow short-sightedness of their resolves? These children of obscurity will now discover how much they have been enveloped in darkness. But, luckily for America, we find an happy consolation in having recourse to better understandings for admonition, in the moment of distress. A plan, indeed, is already proposed, which will certainly answer our most sanguine expectations. We are assured it may be executed with facility, and the doctor himself, both from the benevolence of his disposition, and as he is, beyond the possibility of a doubt, one of the first men in his country, we may expect will stand foremost in making the experiment. For, in the first place, he has clearly demonstrated the utility of the association, when considered with a reference to that detestable race, the Scotch. I must, therefore, be here particularly solicitous to recommend the doctor's remedies (for certainly they are the best) to purge the colony of such filth. What these remedies are it would be unnecessary to mention. The reader will be more properly referred to the original. It cannot, indeed, have failed to attract the attention of the public.

We need now only reflect upon, and figure, if possible, to ourselves, the great evil which will inevitably burst upon us, if the doctor's prescriptions be not strictly adhered to. For will not the Scotch come at our backs, and cut our throats, as the doctor strikingly remarked? But why should I insist upon the propriety of an observation, which carries truth and certainty upon the face of it? They must be woted to be sent to the place from whence they came; every individual of them must. For does not M^cCarty also prove the necessity of taking this step, from the unquestionable evidence he has adduced of their being disposed to be clannish? And for this information he is entitled to a proportionable share of respect with the doctor. Both of them, I am very sure, feel, in the most sensible manner, for the poor Caladonians. The situation, indeed, in which they are placed, in some measure, entitles them to pity. But they have a Brutus to deal with, at least in the doctor.

The assembly will also, it may be supposed, profit from the hint which the doctor has given them; they will, at least, applaud his motives.

The reader will easily discover that I have only been seconding the doctor's motion. Leaving, therefore, the public in the full possession of their own opinions, and the doctor of the honour he has acquired, I take my leave.

VIRGINIENSIS.

EPITAPH of an HOTENTOT, translated by a gentleman from the CAVE of GOOD HOPE.

I F blood of ancestors of fame

Ennobles mankind here on earth;
Mine springs from Adam, in a stream,
Down to the parents of my birth.

The palaces and lands I boast,
Tho' bounded all within this grave,
Yet that's as much as equals most,
What George or any king can have.

Behold me now no longer man,
Here curious look into my shrine;
And tell the difference if you can,
Between an emperor's corpse and mine.
Then why such anxious pains and strife,
Down from the sovereign to the slave,
To shine distinguished through a life,
That sinks forgotten in the grave?

However honour'd once or not,
Indifferent to the spirit bed,
Since kings themselves are left to rot,
Like me, promiscuous with the dead.

Remember then the present hour,
Before thy spirit meets its fate,
To cultivate, with all thy pow'r,
Some interest in a future state.

ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, January 23, 1775.

MR. PINKNEY,

Y O U are desired by the committee of this county to insert the enclosed in your next paper.

I am, in behalf of the committee,

Your humble servant,

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

T U E S D A Y, NOVEMBER 22, 1775.

A RESPECTABLE number of the freeholders of Elizabeth City county, pursuant to notice given by advertisements, met at the courthouse of the said county to elect a committee for the purposes mentioned in the association entered into by the American continental congress, after previously determining that the election should be by ballot, that the committee should be chosen for the town of Hampton and county, jointly, and that the committee do consist of thirteen persons, they proceeded to the election, the same being conducted under the inspection of several worthy members, and the following persons were chosen: William Rofcow, Wilton Curle, Henry King, John Tabb, Worlich Wellwood, Roe Cowper, William Armistead, Joseph Selden, James Wallace, Cary Selden, Jacob Wray, George Wray, John Cary, and Miles King. They then elected William Rofcow Wilton Curle, esquire, chairman, and Mr. Robert Bright clerk.

From the minutes.

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

AT a meeting of the committee of Elizabeth City county, on Friday the 20th of January, 1775: The chairman acquainted the committee that Mr. George Graham of Hampton, merchant, had, on the preceding evening, informed him that he had then, just arrived at Hampton wharf, sundry goods, lately imported in the Thomas, captain Robertson, from Britain, amounting, as per invoice produced, with freight, commissions, and insurance, to 641*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*. 1 farthing sterling, which he was willing to deliver up, agreeable to the tenth article of the American continental association, to the committee, to be by them disposed of.

Resolved, that this committee present their thanks to Mr. George Graham for his candid behaviour on this occasion.

Resolved, that all the said goods be sold in Hampton, conformable to the tenth article of the said association, at public auction, in small parcels (except as to a set of smith's tools) for ready current money, on Monday the 6th of February next, under the management of Messieurs Henry King, Worlich Wellwood, Roe Cowper, Cary Selden, Jacob Wray, George Wray, and Miles King, or any three of them, they previously advertising the sale thereof twice in the public papers; and that they apply the money arising thence according to the direction of the said tenth article.

ROBERT BRIGHT, clerk.

STRICTURES on a pamphlet entitled a "FRIENDLY ADDRESS TO ALL REASONABLE AMERICANS, on the subject of our POLITICAL CONFUSIONS," addressed to the PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

"Let's canvass him in his broad Cardinal's hat."

SIDNEY PARK.

A PAMPHLET, entitled a friendly address to all reasonable Americans, advertised and sold by Mr. James Rivington, of New York, is of so extraordinary a nature that it is difficult for any man, who is interested in the welfare of the community (whatsoever contempt he may have for the performance) to remain silent. I know not whether the author is a layman or ecclesiastic, but he bears strongly the characters of the latter. He has the want of candour and truth, the apparent spirit of persecution, the unforgiveness, the deadly hatred to dissenters, and the zeal for arbitrary power, which has distinguished churchmen in all ages, and more particularly the high part of the church of England; I cannot help therefore considering him as one of this order.

The design of his pamphlet is manifestly to dissolve the spirit of union, and check the noble ardor prevailing through the continent; but his zeal so far outruns his abilities, that there is the greatest reason to think that his reverence has laboured to little effect. His discretion seems to be still less than his genius. A man of common judgment would not so wantonly have attacked the general reigning principles and opinions of a people, whom he intends to seduce or intimidate out of their rights and privileges: For instance, I believe there are at least ninety nine Americans in a hundred, who think that Charles the first was an execrable tyrant, that he met with no harder fate than he deserved, and that his two sons ought in justice to have made the same exit. To dissent therefore on the criminality of the resistance made to that tyrant; to affect on every occasion giving the title of rebellion to the civil war which brought him to justice, is a degree of weakness which no man who is not blinded by the demon of jacobitism could possibly be guilty of. But to preach up in this enlightened age (as he does in almost express terms) passive obedience, is a mark of lunacy, or at least it proves that the moment a head begins to itch for a mitre, it loses the faculty of reasoning, for if the principle of passive obedience is admitted, the gracious prince, for whom his reverence professes so great a devotion, is a down right usurper, and the parliament of which he speaks so respectfully, lords and commons, are rebels and traitors.

The doctrines he aims to inculcate are as follow: "That the parliament has a right to tax you without your consent; that the duty upon tea is no tax; that this duty is your only grievance; that the cause of Boston is their own concern; that it is not your cause; that the punishment of Boston is a just punishment; that it is lenient; that it is not equal to their crimes; that the Bostonians are rebels, traitors, and pampered fanatics; that the congress are little better; that no misconduct of administration can justify or excuse open disrespect; that submission is to be paid to the higher powers, whatever character they be; that an apostle enjoined submission to the tyrant Nero; that of all people under Heaven the king's American subjects have the least cause for complaint; that the present confusion of the colonies has been occasioned by false alarms; that none of your legal rights have been invaded; no injury has been done you, and consequently that you can never be justified in resenting that of which you have no reason to complain; that you are no judges of the rights of parliament; that the parliament ought to act according to their own judgment not according to yours, even in things which concern you principally or solely; that they assert they have the right in question; that you have never proved they have not; that you have always believed or as

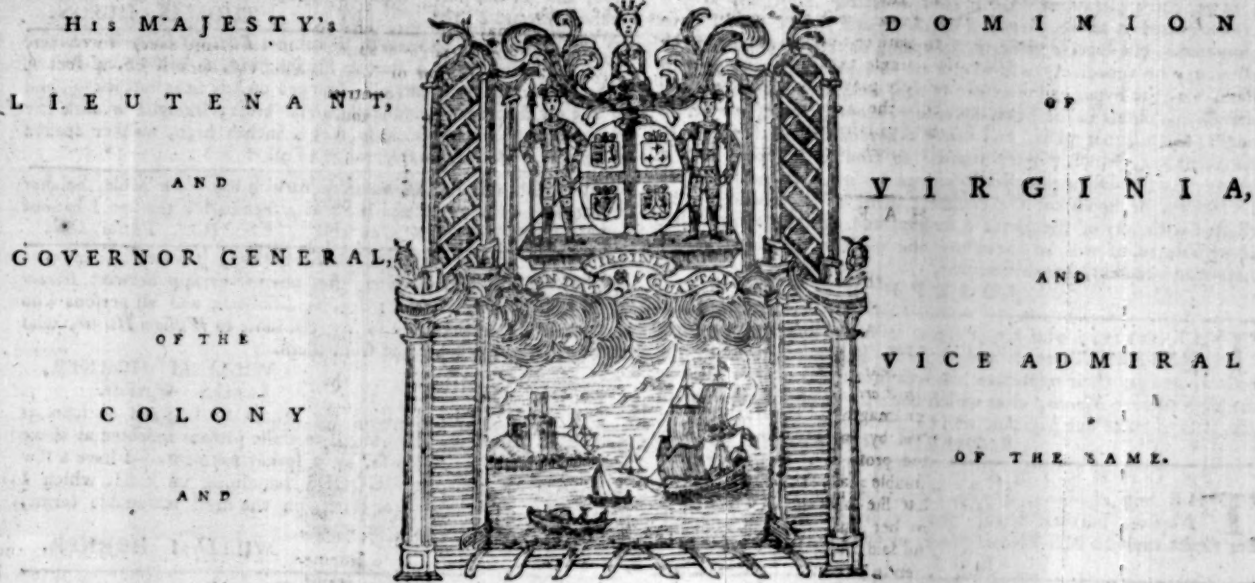
lowed they have it until the present occasion; that the Quebec bill is a just and constitutional bill; that the Canadians are likely to prove the best and most loyal subjects in his majesty's American dominions; that there is too much reason to believe that the minds of the Americans are unprincipled, and their hearts disposed for rebellion; that since the reduction of Canada they have been bloated with a vain opinion of their own power and importance; that the island of Great Britain is able to govern (that is to dragoon) ten Americas; that the moment it is known that America is no longer under the protection of Great Britain, all the maritime powers of Europe would join to ravage your sea ports, plunder and seize your ships merely for the pleasure of ravaging; that all the maritime powers of the world would not dispossess Great Britain of the empire of the sea, even when America is separated from her. Now I challenge the world to produce so many wicked sentiments, stupid principles, audaciously false assertions, and monstrous absurdities, crowded together into so small a compass. All his positions are indeed so self-evidently absurd and false, that it would be an insult to American understanding, seriously to attempt refuting them. I shall only beg leave to take notice of the curious argument he uses to prove the duty on tea to be no tax, it is, that unless we consent to the tax we are not to pay the duty. We may refuse purchasing it if we please. The same logic would demonstrate that a duty on beer, candles, or soap, would be no tax, as we are not absolutely obliged to drink beer; we may drink water, we may go to bed before it is dark, and we are not forced to wash our shirts. His assertion that Great Britain, when divorced from her colonies, will still hold the empire of the seas in spite of all the powers of the world, is still more ingenious. It amounts to this, that without the possible means of procuring timber, iron, plank, masts, pitch, tar, or hemp, to furnish out a single frigate, they may build more ships than all the world put together; that when her nursery for seamen is destroyed, and all the commerce on which the existence of seamen depends, is annihilated, they will then be able to man more fleets than the whole universe put together. But I am ashamed of trespassing on the public patience in making strictures on such ridiculous articles; I shall therefore pass to some questions which have not been so much agitated, and on which, if I mistake not, his reverence lays the greatest stress; for as he modestly declares he has no opinion of your courage, it was natural for him to consider intimidation and terror, as the most powerful figures of rhetoric. Regular armies from Great Britain, Hessians, Hanoverians, royal standards erected, skilful generals, legions of Canadians, and unnumbered tribes of savages; swords flaming in the front and rear, pestilence, desolation and famine, are all marshalled in a most dreadful order by this church militant author. But let us somewhat minutely examine the picture, and see whether, stripped of its false colouring, it has any thing really terrifying. His reverence begins with assuring us that there is no room to doubt but that such an army as was employed in the reduction of Canada (that is, an army of seven thousand men) would be more than sufficient for the conquest of all the disaffected American colonies (which are in fact all the colonies) should such a resolution become necessary in order to reduce them to obedience. For my own part I think there is very great reason to doubt, that seven thousand, even of the best troops, are able to conquer two hundred thousand of the most disorderly peasantry upon earth, if they are animated in defence of every thing they hold most dear and sacred; and there is still greater reason to doubt that seven thousand very indifferent troops, composed of the refuse of an exhausted nation, few of whom have seen action of any kind, should be able to conquer two hundred thousand active, vigorous, yeomanry, fired with the noble ardor we see prevalent through the continent, all armed, all expert in the use of arms almost from their cradles.

(To be continued)

* This is perhaps the most preposterous idea that ever was hatched in a disordered brain. America (more particularly since the distractions in Poland have taken place) has been the great granary or cella penaria of Europe. Is it possible to conceive that the different maritime powers should unite to deprive themselves of the chief means of subsistence, merely for the fun's sake? Is it not more natural to suppose that they would cut out each other for your friendship and commerce on which so much depends? When the two countries withdrew themselves from the dominion of Spain, did England, France, and the other powers immediately set about ravaging their sea ports and seizing their ships? Did they not, on the contrary, exert themselves directly and indirectly to assist them? The case is similar, the event would be similar; and that Great Britain could not be powerful enough at sea, when separated from her colonies, to prevent this assistance, I shall refer my readers to Maffie's estimates, the authority of which has never been disputed, and which demonstrate, that more than half the naval power of Great Britain stands on her American foundation.

WILLIAMSBURG.
TWO vessels are arrived at Norfolk, one in seven weeks, the other in nine, from London. It seems they have brought very little news of consequence from that metropolis.
A letter from Charles City, addressed to the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, esquire, is come to hand; but for want of room and time, it cannot possibly have a place in this week's paper.
It would be taken kind if the gentlemen who act for the several inspections in this colony would be a little more circumspect in their orders for a supply of notes, &c. with respect to the quantity in which the inspection may be, and the particular quantity that may be wanted; some mistakes having lately been made, which were principally owing to the printer's not knowing the situation of a few distant warehouses.
THE several counties and corporations in this colony are requested to elect delegates to represent them in convention, who are desired to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March next.
PEYTON RANDOLPH, MODERATOR.

By his Excellency the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE,



A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY stands prorogued to the first Thursday in the next month, but it is judged expedient that they should be farther prorogued, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the consent and advice of his majesty's council, by this proclamation, in his majesty's name, farther to prorogue the said assembly to the first Thursday in May next.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, this 19th day of January, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his majesty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the same.

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God, and the prudence and resolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition against the Indians, the disturbances, which had occasioned such distress and devastation in the back settlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawanese, from whose incursions the most dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this side the Ohio, and have solemnly promised not to molest any passengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every assistance and protection, and have consented to receive and to follow all such regulations of their trade as shall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the said Shawanese Indians with every possible indulgence, and every mark of friendliness, and when their occasions obligeth them to pass through any part of this dominion, that they shall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the persons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Russell, and others in company with him, which remarkable instance of their good faith, and strict regard to justice, as it cannot but evince the sincere desire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, so I hope will dispose all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourse with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majesty's council, to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring all persons in this government strictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatsoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cause of complaint; and I do direct and command all magistrates and other officers to be aiding and assisting in preserving the peace now established, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majesty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 15th of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the land belonging to the subscribers, adjoining colonel Robert Bolling's land, on Namozee creek, in Dinwiddie county.

THIRTY VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, with all the stocks of hories, cattle, sheep, and hogs; also all the corn, fodder, and implements of husbandry on the plantation. Credit will be allowed, on giving bond with security, till the 1st day of January, 1777; but if the bonds are not discharged in one month after they become due they are to bear interest from the date.

ABRAHAM SMITH,

HENRY LOCHHEAD.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, A COMMODIOUS two-story HOUSE, with all other convenient houses, on a square of lots in the town of Richmond, belonging to the estate of doctor William Will, deceased, lately occupied by Mr. James Vaughan, which, from the convenience of the houses and situation, renders it extremely well calculated either for a public or private family. For terms apply to

THOMAS PROSSER,

TURNER SOUTHAL.

To be SOLD, by direction of the committee of Charles City, at public sale, on Tuesday the 14th day of February next, at the store of Messrs Amos & James Ladd, in the said county.

SUNDRY GOODS, consisting of LINENS, SHEETING, &c. imported from Great Britain, in the Peggy, captain Thomas Fisher. The linens will be sold by the piece, and for ready money.

WILLIAM G. MURFORD,

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN,

THOMAS HOLT,

PETER ROYSTER,

JAMES EFFES,

JOHN EDLOE,

P. P. EDMONDSON,

JOHN TYLER.

WE have got our WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY within a few weeks of being at work. We return our sincere thanks to the gentlemen who have subscribed for our encouragement, and beg the favour of them to deposit the monies they have subscribed as quick as possible in the hands of Bartholomew Dandridge, esquire, of New Kent, William Du Vof, esquire, of Henric, major John Hickman, of King William, and the subscribers, in Hanover.

ELISHA & ROBERT WHITE.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 26, 1775.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS of WILLIAMSBURG and MARY college are desired to meet on Thursday the 16th of February.

By order of the Rector,

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, C. V.

THE freeholders of York county are desired to meet at the courthouse of the said county, on Monday the 20th of February (being court day) to elect delegates to attend the convention at the town of Richmond, on Monday the 20th of March next.

HANOVER town, January 19, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given that the debts due to Messieurs Andrew Cochran, Robert Donald, and company, and Messieurs Murdoch, Donalds, and company, of Glasgow, lately in the hands of Mr. Alexander Donald and Mr. John Johnson, for collection, and under them Mr. Richard Morris and Mr. John Davies, are now under the direction of the subscriber. Great indulgence having been already given, all those who are still indebted to both or either of the above companies, are requested to be very speedy in discharging their respective balances. Any payments made to Mr. Malcolm Hart, will be good.

ARCHIBALD GOVAN.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, in Charles City, a small bay HORSE, about 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, 5 or 6 years old, has a black mane and tail, was shod before, and has a small sore on the left side of his back, which was hurt by a saddle. The said horse was taken from Diet Kutan of Lunenburg, by the sheriff of this county, and sold at public sale. Whoever brings him to me shall have 3l. reward, and 6l. if the offender is brought to justice.

ROBERT WALKER.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 17, 1775.

I INTEND setting out for Ohio the first day of March next, and expect to be gone three or four months. Those who have business to transact with me, on my own account, or on account of the estate of Mr. Hugh Housley, deceased, are desired to apply before that time. I attend Spotsylvania court, and stay in Fredericksburg a fortnight in next month.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 25, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Matthew Trewell, deceased, late of this city, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands are requested to bring them in, properly proved, as I am empowered to settle the affairs of the said estate.

WILLIAM PAGE.

THE sale of the estate of Mr. Matthew Trewell, deceased, advertised to be on the 9th of this instant (January) but put off on account of the indisposition of Mrs. Trewell, will certainly be on Wednesday the 8th of February next.

BERKELEY county, VIRGINIA.

THERE IS READY FOR PUBLICATION

THE AMERICAN POCKET DIAL,

Which shows the hour of the day and night by the sun and stars, the sun's place and declination, the sun's altitude, the latitude of the place of observation, the variation of the compass, the height and distance of any accessible or inaccessible object. These useful and curious problems may be found by this dial, by any person of common abilities, without any knowledge of the branches of the mathematics, by carefully perusing a small book of directions given with each dial. These dials are to be published by subscription, each subscriber to pay ten shillings currency on his receiving a dial and book. They will be engraved in the neatest manner on copper or brass, and likewise the books printed in a neat style. Besides the use of the dial in the said book, there will be added a true way of discovering the quantity of adulteration in gold, silver, &c. Subscriptions are taken in by the editor, Robert Cockburne, of Berkeley county, and William Page, at the vendue office, Williamsburg.

WILLIAM PAGE

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Nicolson, a little below the capitol, where he still continues selling on commission, at public and private sale, all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, or whatever may be committed to his care, for cash only. He assures them that his utmost endeavours shall be exerted to give satisfaction in the management of any business that may be put under his direction, and their favours will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered. I have for sale several CASES of good PORT WINE, and a large collection of BOOKS.

THE public is hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond given by Daniel Wilson, of the county of Amelia, to Richard Pringle, formerly an inhabitant of Cumberland county, as the money for which the said bond was given is paid, though the bond through neglect was not taken in.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 18, 1774.
NOTWITHSTANDING the suggestions of certain malicious and ill-disposed persons, doctor de SABBÉ once more ventures to offer his services to the public, and hopes that prejudice has not taken such deep root as to render them entirely unacceptable. In the course of his practice, he flatters himself, that he has become so well acquainted with the following disorders as to render applications to him not altogether dangerous, as the persons hinted at above, from their great regard for the public, have insinuated. His success hitherto, in curing or relieving most of the following, he conceives, will give him some pretensions to skill in them, viz. the hypo, or lowness of spirits, weakness of the stomach, deafness, giddiness in the head, dysentery, dropsy, cholick, inveterate coughs, &c. asthma, piles, and many other calamities incident to human nature, which it were needless to trouble the public with a list of. As the doctor proposes to charge no more than the rest of the faculty, he hopes for the encouragement of those who may be afflicted with any of the above disorders, and can assure them that all possible relief will be cheerfully and tenderly administered, by their most obedient, humble servant,
JOSEPH DE SABBÉ.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrears to his majesty's revenue of **QUITRENTS** are desired to settle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their respective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next March; after which time the name of every sheriff who fails to make due payment will be inserted in the gazette.
RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

For **CHARTER** to **WHITEHAVEN**,
THE brig *Assistance*, Stephen Farish commander, now lying at Norfolk, burthen about 300 hogheads, or 7500 bushels. For terms apply to Mr. Thomas Shore, or the subscriber.
BOLLING STARK.

ALTHOUGH I advertised, not long since, my coal at 10d. per bushell, ready money, yet from the difficulty of receiving the cash, and obtaining the coal out of deep pits, I am induced to declare that I will not take less than 12d. ready money, per bushell, or the assumpit of some substantial merchant in *Warwick, Manchester, or Richmond*, for the payment of the same, in six months from the delivery of the coal. Those who have hitherto been punctual may expect the same credit as formerly.
SAMUEL DU VAL.

TAKEN up, in the upper end of *Hanover county*, on *Hollowing creek*, a flea bitten grey horse, eighteen or nineteen years old, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and branded on the near buttock I. Posted, and appraised to 21. 15s. The owner may have him on proving his property.
DAVID TULLOH.

To be **LET**, to the highest bidder, for one, two, or three years, on Saturday the 28th instant, January,

THAT pleasant and healthy situation belonging to the estate of Mr. Robert Crawley, deceased, about 3 miles from *Williamsburg*. There are on this plantation two small orchards of bearing apple trees, also a variety of cherries and other fruit, a spring of excellent water, very convenient. There are also several small tenements belonging to the estate, which may all be leased together, or separate, as may be agreed on that day. Bond and approved security will be required.
JOHN FERGUSSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 12, 1775.
WANTED, by the subscribers,
TWO or three **JOURNEMEN CABINETMAKERS**, to whom good wages will be given. We have a good stock of seasoned mahogany and black walnut by us, and will work cheap for cash, or short credit.
RICHARD BOOKER, JOHN CRUMP.

To be **SOLD**, at *Blandford*, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 2d of February, if fair, otherwise next fair day,

TWELVE or thirteen exceeding likely **SLAVES**, belonging to Mr. Neil Buchanan, senior, consisting of men, women, and boys; most of the women are valuable house servants, and can sew, spin, wash, iron, and cook. Credit will be allowed to the 25th of April, 1776, on giving bond with approved security; the bonds that are not discharged when due to bear interest from the date.
CHARLES DUNCAN, Attorney for Mr. BUCHANAN.

To be **SOLD**, for ready money, at *Hanover courthouse*, on the 31st Thursday in February, by virtue of a bill of sale,

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES, Consisting of men, women, and children. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having carefully examined the treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared the same with their proper vouchers, find that they are all fairly and justly stated. There appears due to the public account a balance of seven thousand and eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and a penny. From the fund of old treasury notes there is due to the other funds the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy nine pounds, eight shillings, and nine pence. The balance due to the fund of notes issued in 1769, and cash borrowed for their redemption, is seven thousand and sixty three pounds, twelve shillings. The balance due to the funds of notes, of the emissions of 1771, and 1773, in cluding such of those notes as have not been actually issued amounts to 28,674l. 18s. 1d. farthing. The balance due to the emission of 1774, including such of the notes of this date as have not been yet issued, amounts to 6668l. 17s. 5d. We have burnt and destroyed of the old notes 5,831l. 3s. 9d. of the emission in 1769, 1093l. of that in 1771, 2351l. and of the emission in 1773, 6178l. in all, 15,643l. 3s. 9d. The treasurer produced to us the full balances due to the public account, and the several different funds, which remain in his hands to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 22d day of December, 1774.
BEN: WALLER, JOHN BLAIR, GEORGE WYTHE.

On the second Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be **SOLD**, at *Loudoun courthouse*,

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born **NEGROES**, consisting of men, women, and children. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the other half of the purchase money, the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The bonds are to carry interest from the date, if not discharged within twenty days after they become due. Five per cent. discount per annum will be allowed for ready money.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at *Brooke's Bank*, in *Essex county*, on the 14th of this instant, a likely mulatto girl named *PEG*, about 15 or 16 years of age, and of a middle size; had on when she went away a brown linen jacket and petticoat, plaid stockings, common shoes, a calico jacket and petticoats 1 or 2 white linen shifts, and several other clothes, which I do not remember. She was brought up as a house servant, and understands that business well. When she is taxed for committing any fault, she appears to be greatly surprized, and is apt to cry. The same evening she went away she was seen to go on board a sloop at *Layton's* warehouses; when she hailed the sloop, she told the skipper, who was a white man, that her name was *Dinah*, and that she wanted to go to *Norfolk*, or to be set ashore on the other side of the river: The skipper sent his flat and two negroes and carried her on board, about sun-set. This information I had from the sailors on board captain *Martha's* ship, who saw all that passed. I am inclined to believe she was prevailed on to go off, as she went away without the least provocation, and never was guilty of the like before. She was born where I live, and never was 5 miles from home. If carried off by any vessel, I will give 5l. reward to the person who brings her back, and 10l. more to know the skipper of such vessel, so that I may have him taken; and if taken straggling about any where, I will give the same, and pay reasonable charges.
DECEMBER 17, 1774. RICHARD HIPKINS.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Suffex county*, about the 18th of February last, a likely negro fellow named *JAMIE*, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue farnought upper jacket, and an under waistcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a shirt of blue striped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the same, and an old hat. Whoever brings the said fellow to me shall receive a reward of 10l.
THOMAS HUSON.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, by colonel *Edward Carter's* overture, a bay horse, with a star in his forehead, a bell on, 4 feet 4 inches high, about 6 years old, branded on the near buttock A, and on the off shoulder 2, and gallops and trots; likewise a dark bay mare colt, about 4 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, neither docked or branded. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a darkish bay mare mule, neither docked or branded, and is about 4 feet high; the age I cannot tell. Posted, and appraised to 21l.
JOHN THOMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership betwixt *Horne* and *Ward*, of this place, is dissolved; and all persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to *William Horner*, who will discharge any debts due from them.
WILLIAM HORNER, JAMES WARD.

MY affairs requiring my return to England as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy payment. I have a few **EUROPEAN** and other **GOODS** remaining on hand, which I will dispose of, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.
WILLIAM HORNER.

THURSDAY, December 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,
BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES, G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack, Anclia, Caroline, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Dumfries, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Northumberland, Princess Anne, and Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte and Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.
G. WYTHE.

NEWCASTLE, December 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of December, 1774, *WILLIAM SMITH*, a Scotchman, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, speaks very bad English, has a yellowish complexion, a long visage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pair blue droy waistcoat, a pair of deep blue fagathy breeches, coarse shoes, several pair of stockings, steel buckles, coarse felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but stitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large spur, plated with silver; he likewise carried off with him a black fatten capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, striped with blue and copperas, and emptied a boulder of feathers to carry them in. He is very tickly, and stole out of my stable a black horse, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which stand straight up, and very near together, and branded on his near shoulder R C, and likewise on his near buttock R C, with the same mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He also stole a saddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a saddle cloth, striped across with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a discharge from the earl of *Dunmore's* clerk, which he is very fond of showing. I hereby offer a reward of **FIFTY SHILLINGS** for apprehending the said *Smith*, and securing the horse, so that I may get him again, or **FIVE POUNDS** if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* some time since.
JOHN COCKBURN.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be **LET** for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Holt*, at *Williamsburg*; *William Davies*, esquire, at *Norfolk*; Mr. *George Gilpin*, or *Messieurs Harter & Hortchorne*, at *Alexandria*; Mr. *John Cornibwait*, at *Baltimore*; or of *Daniel Robert-deau*, esquire, at *Philadelphia*. The distillery and improvements consist of a distillery built of stone, 71 feet by 39; a stone store 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 stories above the ground floor, and a sail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molasses store, framed, that will contain 140 hogheads; and a framed cooper's shop 16 by 23, with a suitable chimney. The distillery is furnished with two new stills about the same size, that will hold to work 2500 gallons; and the working cisterns, 20 in number, will contain the same quantity each. It is also furnished with a third still, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of these stills have suitable worms and worm tubs. There is also a suitable low wine cistern, and 5 very ample return cisterns outside of the house, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in distillation. The works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring, by 2 pumps with brass chambers 6 inches diameter; and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar. All these pumps are worked by a horse, in an adjoining millhouse of large diameter, well constructed. There is also a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the distillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of these improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the distillery on fast ground, and the cisterns fixed above the highest tide waters; the stores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potomack*.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of ash wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* shore, directly opposite to the distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addison*, esquire, deceased, at the rate of a dollar per cord.

Any person inclining to lease the premises, may be furnished, on a speedy application, with about 160 hogheads of good, well chosen molasses, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

YORK, November 12, 1774.

FOR SALE,
MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York town*. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.
J. H. NORTON.

RUN away, about the middle of September, a negro fellow named *JACK*, about 35 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is clothed as negroes generally are. **TEN SHILLINGS** will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.
ANDREW ESTAVE.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.
WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past a certain *JOSEPH THORP* was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pym's* sloop *Albany*, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's jails on this continent shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Gideon and Seton of New York*, *Joseph Wharton, junior*, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gilson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Meinab Burns*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the route he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood, Riston*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Phasants* and company, at *Four Mile creek*, *Henrico county*; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of *Contrary River*, in *Louisa*, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes, the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of *Fredericksburg*, and 43 of *Page's* warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. *Robert Fleming*, *John Massey*, and *John Lain*, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major *Thomas John son* will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in *Louisa* for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.
(tf 17)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP.

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dug. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of *Buckingham county*, near to *Appomattox river*, on each side of *Great Ducker's* and *Mayo creeks*. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to *Petersburg* by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to *Petersburg*, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but *Appomattox river* will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on *Ducker's creek*. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in *Albemarle county*, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. *James Harris* and the quarters of Mr. *John Winslow*. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.
ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich **TOBACCO LAND**, in *Amherst county*, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable **GRIST MILL**, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good **COLOGNE MILLSTONES**, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by *Colonel William Cabell*, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to *Call*, *William Cabell*, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.
CARTER BRAXTON.